

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1892

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—115 per cent. sales and sellers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 7/10, paid up—35 per cent. dis. v. lcs and buyers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—on 3/4, sellers.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 20, sellers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.	
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$56 per share, sellers.	
North China Insurance—Tls. 225 per share, sellers.	
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.	
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, sellers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$260 per share, sellers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30, sellers.	
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—28 per share, buyers.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.	
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.	
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.	
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$144 per share, sales and buyers.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23, sales and buyers.	
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.	
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.	
The Sharmen Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.	
Punjab and Sindh Dug Sementary Mining Co.—\$31 per share, sales and sellers.	
The Rand Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, sales and buyers.	
New Islands Mining Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.	
Tonghai Coal Mining Co.—\$110 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Jelaba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, sales and sellers.	
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents per share, sales and sellers.	
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nls nominal.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.	
Lesso Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$31, nominal.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sellers.	
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.	
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$60, sales and sellers.	
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$36 per share, sellers.	
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$45 per share, sales.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.	
Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sellers.	
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and sellers.	
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.	
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.	

EXCHANGE.	
On London—Bank, T. T. 2/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand 2/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/9	
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/9 1/2	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/9 1/2	
On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 1/42	
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/51	
On India—T. T. 220 1/2	
On Demand 220 1/2	
On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Ammann.	Mr. E. Kann.
Mr. Capella and Mrs. Blackburn.	Mr. A. Kitzon.
Mr. Bonhouse.	Lieut. Lago.
Mr. H. H. Hall.	S.E. M. de Lencassan.
Mrs. (Mrs.) M. M. M.	Mme de Lencassan.
Capt. Cutterbeck.	Mr. G. de Lencassan.
Mrs. Claverhuck.	L. Cecil Manners.
Mr. J. (Jack) Edge.	Mr. T. McKean.
Miss E. Everett.	Mr. and Mrs. Moreau.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.	Mr. J. Morel.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley.	Mrs. Paul.
3 children and maid.	M. V. Perkes.
Mrs. C. Furness.	Capt. & Mrs. Phillips.
Mr. G. W. Cradler.	Miss Plunkinton.
Mrs. Graves.	Mr. H. Rosenthal.
Mr. A. B. Guerville.	Mr. F. E. Sheas.
Mr. H. Hancock.	Mr. J. G. Stokes.
Mr. Harrison Green.	Mr. J. N. P. Stokes.
Mr. F. Hayes & valet.	Mr. C. E. Taylor.
Mr. F. Holdinghausen.	Mr. J. M. Twiddy.
Mr. F. Hoass.	Mr. A. Utsch.
Mr. and Mrs. Huriburt.	Mr. J. H. Veitch.
Captain R. Innes.	Mrs. Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. Joyceux.	Mr. G. M. Wyater.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. H. Allen.	Mr. & Mrs. W. Macbean.
Mr. Beattie.	children and nurse.
Mr. S. T. Benjamin.	Capt. D. F. MacCarthy.
Mr. Hart-Beck.	R.N.
Mr. E. K. Chaudler.	Mrs. D. F. MacCarthy.
Rev. R. F. Cobbold.	and infant.
Mr. Cochran.	Mr. Chas. C. Malach.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cahan.	Mrs. Van Niero.
Mrs. J. B. Coughlin.	Mr. A. Ross.
Mr. D. Crawford.	Mr. F. Saunders.
Miss Hoff.	Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Snadell.
Miss C. G. Hogg.	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. E. S. Joseph.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.	Mr. F. Matland.
Mr. Chaudler.	Mr. W. R. Needham.
Mr. T. Owen.	Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. F. East.	Mr. A. E. Skeels.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. Thos. Howard.	Mr. A. Thomson.
Mr. Morton Jones.	Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
Mr. V. Kofod.	Mr. Tomlin.
Mr. W. H. R. Lxley.	

MALES EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Maubourne*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the morning of the 12th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.—P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 26th ultimo.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 6th instant at 4 p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thibet* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.	
NATAL, French steamer, 2,081, H. Verron, 12th Dec.—Shanghai 10th Dec. Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.	
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 666, G. A. Taylor, 12th Dec.—Manila 9th Dec. General.—Shewan & Co.	
SUNGLANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd, 13th Dec.—Manila 9th Dec. General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran, 13th Dec.—Manila 9th Dec. General.—Brandt & Co.	
HAIKONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Rosch, 13th Dec.—Tamsui 9th Dec. General.—Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th. General.—D. La. prank & Co.	
HAIKONG, French steamer, 874, Galletti, 13th Dec.—Haliphong 10th Dec. General.—Messageries Maritimes.	
TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,107, O. Anderson, 13th Dec.—Canton 19th Dec. General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. Sells, 13th Dec.—Shanghai 11th Dec.—and Swatow 12th. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
APREADE, German steamer, 611, Hohlmann, 14th Dec.—Haliphong 8th Dec. General.—Wiel & Co.	
BERNALDER, British steamer, 2,300, J. A. Clark, 13th Dec.—Koratsu 9th Dec. Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, F. Gady, 13th Dec.—Singapore 6th Dec. General.—D. La. prank, Caill & Co.	
PAOTING, British steamer, 1,088, Thos. Gyles, 13th Dec.—Shanghai 8th Dec. Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOTHIAN, Italian bark, 718, P. Gardello, 13th Dec.—Callao 8th August, Old Iron and Brass.—D. Musso & Co.	

CITRO, German steamer, 387, Brandt, 13th Dec.—Ningpo 6th Dec. General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Victoria, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Taiwan, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Bendler, British steamer, for Kobe.
St. Andrews, Norwegian steamer, for Kutchin.

DEPARTURES.
December 12, *Singao*, British steamer, for Canton.
December 12, *Lokang*, British steamer, for Canton.
December 13, *Tales*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
December 14, *Takhow*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
December 13, *Freip*, Danish steamer, for Hainan.
December 13, *Tsuan*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

ARRIVALS.—
Per *Natal*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Misses C. Hiler, Byrre, Gearing, Messis, H. Rosenthal, Th. M. Kean, C. Taylor, J. de Castro Busto, Guillen, J. N. Stokes, J. G. Soken, J. W. Balf, H. L. Helm, R. Smith, Tassafar, 2 Indians and 1 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Messrs. Veitch, K. chler, and Seitrand. From Kobe.—Mr. Y. Nagawa. From Shanghai for S.igon.—Messrs. Plankinton, Graves, Messis, A. de Guerville, Chandler, Green, Core, and J. M. Mieler. For Singapore.—Mr. Lunay. For Colombo.—Miss Turnass. For Manila.—Messrs. C. Davies and Nicol. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Messrs. B. Elle, Gernale, H. Jecux, Hong, and Miss Tatsu. For Singapore.—Messrs. Galstun and Meikle. For Marcellus.—Mr. and Mrs. McNah and 5 children.—Messrs. Thompson, K. Hichiro, and Henning. From Kobe for Saigon.—Miss Kawala Ko, and Mr. Shimano. For Singapore.—Mr. S. Yashiso. For Marcellus.—Mr. Geurgneau.
Per *Haiphong*, from Haiphong.—Messieurs and Madame de Lencassan, Mr. and Mrs. Joyeux, Mr. and Mrs. Moreau, Messrs. Lagarde, Bonhouse, G. de Lencassan, Mores, and 17 Chinese.
Per *Emeralla*, from Manila.—Messrs. H. Hancock, J. Winter, J. H. Twiddy, D. J. Patrick, and 16 Chinese.
Per *Don Juan*, from Manila.—6 Europeans and 20 Chinese.
Per *Sunglang*, from Manila.—1 European and 22 Chinese.
Per *Hailong*, from Swatow.—64 Chinese.
Per *Canton*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. F. Holdinghausen, and 25 Chinese.
Per *Pembroke*, from Singapore.—Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Miss Hamlin, and Mr. Long, and 30 Chinese for Hongkong. For road to—Capt. Hunt. Messrs. Woodburn and Fleming. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Hooper.
Per *Darwin*, from Hongkong for Singapore.—Messrs. F. Meyer, W. F. Leighton, Charles H. P. Oule, Yang Y. w, and Yang Shio Sing. For Bremen.—Messrs. J. Paulsen and G. von Sollikt. For Genoa.—Captain H. Hellmers and Hugo Baehr. From Nagasaki for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Feldmann, and Mr. Carl Walters. For Port Said.—Dr. and Mrs. Gutierrez and 2 children, Mrs. Shaktewitch, Mrs. Feldstein, and Mr. Narkentowitch. From Yokohama for Aden.—Captain Lieut. Etienne. For Genoa.—Prof. and Mrs. Paternoster and 6 children, H.E. Nakajima (Minister to Rome), Mrs. Nakajima and child, Dr. and Mrs. Busse and 2 children. From Shanghai for Singapore.—Messrs. C. D. Hart and W. H. Hart. For Brindisi.—Mr. H. Liendrick. For Genoa.—Mrs. and Miss Bush.

REPORTS.—
The British steamship *Benldt* reports that she left Karatu on the 9th instant. Had strong north-west winds from Karatu to arrival, with a high barometer.
The German steamship *Apenrade* reports that she left Haliphong on the 8th instant. Had strong north-north-east winds and thick rainy weather with very high sea.
The British steamship *Sunglang* reports that she left Manila on the 9th instant. On the 10th had moderate northerly winds and swell. On the 11th and 12th had fresh north-north-east gale and high sea.
The British steamship *Emeralla* reports that she left Manila on the 9th instant. The first part of the voyage had fresh north-east monsoon and the latter part had fresh to strong monsoon and hard squall at intervals.
The British steamship *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai on the 9th instant, and Swatow on the 12th. On the 11th and morning of the 12th experienced heavy north-east gale and high sea in the Formosa Channel, and fine weather from Swatow to Hongkong.
The British steamship *Hailong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 9th instant, Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 12th. From Tamsui to Amoy had strong north-east winds and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had strong north-east winds and heavy weather with light rain. From Swatow to port had moderate to strong north-west winds and cloudy weather. In Tamsui the steamship *Fokien*. In Amoy the steamships *Arday* and *Smith*. In Swatow the steamships *Nanchang*, *Chang Hye Teng*, and *Pha Chua Chom Kio*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Shanghai.—Per *Elktra* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Europe, &c., Australia, India and Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Natal* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Macao, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Ocampo* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	
BINTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, L. von de Valk, 13th Dec.—Batavia 13th Nov. Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
REYNOLDS, British steamer, 2,294, C. R. McIntosh, 13th Dec.—Singapore 30th Nov. General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
RISAKONO, Italian steamer, 1,498, L. Baccarini, 10th Dec.—Bombay 18th Nov., and Singapore 1st Dec. General.—Carnegie & Co.	
CHOW CHOW YOO, German steamer, 796, F. Clausen, 10th Dec.—Canton 9th Dec. General.—Melchers & Co.	
CICERO, British steamer, 1,300, A. George, 7th Dec.—Saigon 30th November, General.—Amphib, Karberg & Co.	
CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 30th Nov.—Canton 30th November, General.—Siemssen & Co.	
DONAR, German steamer, 1,649, B. Grundmann, 20th Dec.—Saigon 6th Dec. Rice.—Wiel & Co.	
ELKTRA, Austrian steamer, 1,996, G. Mariani, 30th Dec.—Tritate 12th Oct., and Singapore 24th Nov. General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 1,003, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 5th Dec.—Vancouver, via Yokohama 28th Nov., Kobe 29th, and Shanghai 3rd December, General.—C. P. Railway Steamship Co.	
ETHIOPIA, British steamer, 1,905, Pinkham, 10th Dec.—Amoy 9th December, General.—Shewan & Co.	
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.	
FIDELIO, German steamer, 742, Th. Nissen, 4th Dec.—Saigon 27th November, Rice.—Melchers & Co.	
GARLIC, British steamer, 4,100, Pearne, 10th Dec.—San Francisco, via Yokohama 5th Dec. Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.	
GLINNAH, British steamer, 1,409, Murray, 11th Dec.—Poboling 1st Dec. Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
L/O SOK, British steamer, 1,020, A. Benson, 9th Dec.—Buenos Aires 1st December, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.	
MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moore, 12th Dec.—Quinhon 6th Dec., and Tooton 8th, General.—Siemssen & Co.	
NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. Harris, 11th Dec.—Fouchow 6th Dec., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 10th, General.—D. La. prank & Co.	
NAPKIN, Norwegian steamer, 835, N. Sorensen, 9th Dec.—Melj 3rd Dec. Coal.—Order.	
NANSHAN, British steamer, 705, J. Blackburne, 11th Dec.—Bangkok 22nd Dec. General.—Hop Hing Hong.	
NANYANG, British steamer, 1,700, L. Mapleby, 11th Dec.—Samrang (Java) 1st Dec. Sugar and Cotton.—Siemssen & Co.	
NURNBERG, German steamer, 4,207, B. Blanke, 11th Dec.—Yokohama 4th Dec., Higo 5th, and Napsank 7th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.	
OCAMPO, British steamer, 1,311, H. T. C. Price, 9th Dec.—Melj (Japan) 4th Dec. General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
OOPACK, British steamer, 1,730, Davis, 8th Dec.—Liverpool 25th Oct., and Singapore 1st Dec. General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
PEKIN, British steamer, 118, Matthews, 11th Dec.—Amoy 10th December, General.—Chinese.	
POLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Gefken, 20th Nov.—Melj 14th Nov., Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.	
PROTON, German steamer, 1,056, H. Johannis, 24th Nov.—Melj 19th November, Coal.—Wiel & Co.	
ST. ANDREWS, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, 12th Dec.—Japan 6th Dec., Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.	
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 11th Dec.—Quinhon 6th Dec., Rice.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.	
VELUX, German steamer, 636, H. R. Gontard, 28th Nov.—Canton 28th Nov. General.—Wiel & Co.	
VICTORIA, Norwegian steamer, 603, J. Sviden, 6th Dec.—Canton 6th Dec. General.—Wiel & Co.	
SAILING VESSELS.	
ALBANIA, British ship, 1,438, W. S. Brownell, 2nd Oct.—New York 7th May, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.	
ITAIN, British bark, 330, Munro, 11th Dec.—Tientsin, Beas.—Butterfield & Swire.	
DOROTHA, German bark, 670, H. M. Moeller, 6th Nov.—Liverpool 22nd July, Coals.—Master.	
HARVARD, American bark, 982, L. A. Colcord, 25th Nov.—Singapore 21st Oct., Timber.—Master.	
GEORGETTA, American bark, 436, F. Kasten, 9th Dec.—Whampoa 8th Dec. General.—Wiel & Co.	
NAM-SHUN-CHING, Chinese schooner, 300, Luk Latong, 24th August, Yee-on 11th Aug. Timber.—Yang Kee.	
NICOYA, British bark, 595, T. Norris, 16th Nov.—Bangkok 5th November, Timber.—Wiel & Co.	
SANTA CRUZ, American schooner, 92, H. W. Banks, 19th Oct.—Bat. back, General.—Wiel & Co.	
SIORD, Norwegian bark, 1,512, A. Aase, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai 16th Nov., Ballast.—Order.	
WM. J. RITCH, American ship, 1,664, Geo. L. Bray, 9th Dec.—San Francisco 13th Oct., Flour.—Fung Sang & Co.	
XENIA, American bark, 1,135, L. D. Smith, 3rd Nov.—Sydney, N.S.W., 3rd Sept., Coal.—Order.	

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—

"It is of an exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The Ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

have just received
ex Steamers "BENEDI" and "GANGES"
their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of—
CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRA-
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT
ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT,
PARISIAN, &c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
PLUM, &c.

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BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In great variety.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,
ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,

ENGLISH, JAPANESE AND CHINESE,
a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
Whilst the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open to receive communications from correspondents on all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

BIRTH.

At 9, Koutsford Terrace, Kowloon, on the 9th inst., the wife of JAMES MACDONALD, Jr., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th December, 1892, at the Cathedral, St. Paul, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., FRANKIE JOHNSON, Master, s.s. Kung-tai, to JULIA ROSELINE, daughter of the late William Hone, Esq., Ship Builder, Limehouse, Middlesex, England.

DEATH.

At No. 7, Wooking Road, Shanghai, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Captain WILLIAM R. PERLEY, late of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Pouch," aged 43, a native of Leith, Scotland.—Edinburgh papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German gunboat *Wolf* left Shanghai for Hankow on the 6th inst.

THE French flag-ship *Triomphante* arrived at Woosung on the 5th inst.

THE Spanish cruiser *Rina Cristobal* went over to Kowloon Docks this afternoon.

THE Governor-General of Cochinchina and Mouo, de Lanesman, arrived by the *Hafong* yesterday from Tonkin.

MR. G. GREYRAUD, who has been for the last two years in charge of the French Consulate in Hongkong, has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE Chinese Police Squadron is under orders to leave Wai-lai for Shanghai on the 24th inst., where the vessels will remain during the winter season.

MAILS Due:—
Indian (Wingsang) 13th inst.
Singapore (Yavo) 13th "
French (Maboune) 17th "

On the evening of Tuesday the 6th inst. one of the crew of H.M.S. *Severn*, while going on board the vessel in Shanghai river, fell overboard and was drowned.

THE Chinese paper *Hupao* announces the death recently at Peking of Tso Nien-chien, grandson and successor to the Marquisate of the late Grand Secretary Tso Tsung-tang.

THE Chief Justice and Mrs. Fielding Clarke returned from Shanghai by the *Natal* this morning. His Honour made a very satisfactory bag on the Northern shooting grounds.

TO-MORROW afternoon there will be a matinee performance of Hamerton's Circus at West Point, specially arranged for children, ladies, and Pook and Kowloon residents, commencing at 3 p.m.

An Emergency Convention of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

ACCORDING to *Tonkin* papers received to-day Mr. de Lanesman goes to Canton in order to confer with the Viceroy of Kwangtung with a view to co-operation of French and Chinese forces in suppressing the disturbances on the northern borders of Tonkin.

MR. Consul-General Hannon of Shanghai has been directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to issue public notice that vessels attempting to pursue seals or for others in the Russian territorial waters without special leave are liable to seizure and confiscation, and that they go out at their own risk.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the wreck of the steamship *Alma* has broken in two, and some of the cargo has been washed out, to the great joy of the surreptitious native salvage parties who hang about the wreck and remove what they can pick up to the villages at Woosung and on the Pootung side of the river.

OUR esteemed friend Speet, the champion chess player and Vanishing Actarist, left Hongkong last week by the *G. G. Jacob* for Singapore and Batavia. As a matter of fact we believe he would sooner stay in Victoria Bay for over than risk a visit to Java, where he is "wanted." He forgot to say "Good-bye" to his old chums here.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary understands that the Great Northern Co.'s cable to Nagasaki was broken in no less than seven places about 130 or 140 miles eastward of Gouloff. This was done by fishing junks delving with anchors down before a N.W. gale, and the Company has now replaced the broken section by thirty miles of heavy cable.

As will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, the Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club courteously invite the ladies of the colony on board the flag-ship *Oriola* at the regatta on Thursday and Friday next. By the courtesy of Mr. D. Gillies, the *Pilot Fish* has been placed at the service of the Committee, and will leave Paddlers' Wharf at 1.30 and 2.45 p.m. each day.

WE have to acknowledge receipt from Messrs M. S. Sassoon & Co., local agents for Mr. P. Mignard of Shanghai, of samples of the famous Duc de Montebello champagne. There are two qualities of this wine, dry and extra dry, both of which are excellent in every respect. No better champagne at the price, which is most reasonable, is now on the market, and we have no doubt that the "Duc de Montebello" will become generally popular in Hongkong.

"MEXICAN BILL" got his balloon to soar up towards Cloudland this afternoon, but as there was a strong North-east breeze blowing across the Polo Ground at the time, the daring aeronaut, who was hanging on to a trapeze, below the parachute, was blown rapidly against the tall trees that skirt the ground and he was torn from his swing and dropped heavily on the ground. Meanwhile the balloon went gracefully on its way and dropped at the southern end of Happy Valley, whither the plucky Mexican, who picked himself up in a moment or two, sped in pursuit of his "fall in all."

BUSINESS being somewhat slow in Hongkong now, partly owing to the fearful prosperity described by the Colonial Secretary and partly on account of the cold weather, Mr. Walcott, the knife and file man, is going on to Manila as early as possible. He is travelling partly for pleasure (having already made his pile in Europe and America from the sale of his inventions) but he does wish he was to go to business. Hongkong has responded to his call in a very fair way, but he is selling his goods so cheap that even if every inhabitant invested, it would require a larger population to make the visit pay. So it will be impossible to see him after Thursday next, and all who have not yet spent a dollar at his show ought to roll up quickly.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

Yeung Piu	15
Kwong Cheong Tai	15
Yau Koo Co.	10
Tai Seng	10
Ming Kee Ho	10
Kwong Tong Yuen	10
Kwong Soon	10
Kin Nam	10
Fook Sang Wo	10
Sun Chan Cheong	10
Kwong Yung Cheong	10
Kwong Luen Tai	10
Tai Chan	10
Yee On	10
Fook Wo Hong	10
Kwong Hong Cheong	10
Man Hing Chan	10
Lai Hing	10
Now Wo Cheong	10
Cheung Shing	10
Kwong Yuen Shing	10
Kwong Nam Sang	10
Chung Looc	10
Pook Lee	10
Shin Loong	10
Tang Kam Chee	10
Soy Fong	10
Seng Shing Cheong	10

In smaller sums the following have contributed:

HAMERTON'S Circus was attended last night by about 2,500 visitors, including a fair proportion of the Upper Ten. The programme was new from beginning to end, the only items of resemblance being the taking of money by the door-keeper and the applause of the audience. The hand-bell performance was distinctly first class; while the clowns on stilts and the unmanageable mule were uproariously applauded. The last named performer, with our Office Goat and the Only O'Brien, would make an elegant picture of the Three Graces.

ON the subject of brick-making, Mr. Henry Harrison writes from Hanyang on the 3rd inst. to our Shanghai morning contemporary as follows: "Some days ago I read one of your letters referring to the works of the Viceroy at Hanyang and Wuchang. The writer of the article maintains that Chinese labour (though so cheap) is no cheaper than European labour. This may be correct as regards the railway, but is far from being correct as regards brick-making. I am now making from thirty to forty thousand bricks per day. The labour costs almost half as much as in England for the same work. The bricks made here (though the coal is more expensive) are produced cheaper than in England and they are as good as any made in England at the present day."

"CRICKETER."—The *Telegraph* has been for months past boycotted by the much-headed Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club, for reasons which we are not acquainted with, but it is far from being correct as regards the cricketing of the colony. The only cricketing progress of the colony is in the colony. There are other reasons, of course, the principal one being the long continued illness of our cricket reporter. However, we intend shortly joining issue with the Cricket Club Committee, and if the distinguished members of the nobility who form that august body are not amenable to reason, common-sense and the universally recognised principles of fair-play, we shall give them more trouble than they have ever known. For "Cricket's" opinion that the *Telegraph* is the only paper in the colony that knows how to intelligently report a cricket match, we are much obliged.

MESSRS WYLLIE & Co's Shanghai Freight Market Report of the 9th inst. says: "Our last was dated the 25th ultimo, and we have no change to report in our freight market either for London or New York. Rates have been maintained, but prospects for steamers for the latter port are not very encouraging as we are drawing to the close of the season for exports in general from China. Coastwise, we hear of no settlements outside the regular liners, and now that the Northern ports are practically closed, the only outlet for the three big companies should suffice to meet all requirements. Nagasaki to Shanghai—Business remains neglected, and no settlements are reported from this end. For London, *via* Suez Canal—The *Winghow*, the only vessel in port, has had the field to herself, securing a very satisfactory amount of cargo. The *Titan* is circulated for despatch 17th inst. Rates remain as previously quoted. For New York, *via* Suez Canal—The *Ethiopia* left here 4th inst., and the berth was immediately taken by the *Barbarossa*, which will sail to-morrow. The *Glenelg*, following her, leaves here the day before yesterday, and the *Warrior* is expected shortly from Japan to take the same route. Departure for New York—*Ethiopia* *via* Amoy 4th inst. Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, 35s per ton for general cargo; 40s for tea; Shanghai to New York direct 40s per ton for tea and general cargo; Wuhu to Canton 14s 6d per cwt; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.00 for steam and sail. Settlement—during the fortnight—*Nil*. Discharged vessel in port. *Estifla*, American barque, 358 tons register.

THE "DUNMAIL" ASSAULT CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the Magistrate's trial this morning Mahomet Japhet and Ahnau, two of colour, appeared before Mr. Justice, on remand, charged with assaulting Chi Ah, a sailor in the employ of Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, while engaged in the lawful performance of his duty connected with salvage operations near the "Dunmail" Rock, Kowloon Bay, on the 6th inst.

Mr. H. J. Holmes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Grist, of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office, for the defence.

Mak Tip Sang, an employee of the King Wo Cheung shop, said he saw the first defendant strike the complainant with the knuckle produced on the forefinger of the first inst. He also saw Mahomet Japhet, the first defendant, push the complainant overboard. He assisted to rescue him by throwing a rope. Witness visited the schooner *Montara* daily to supervise the salvaging operations. Did not hear any one say "beat the black devil."

Lam Fat, sailor on board licensed junk No. 306, said he saw the assault committed on Ahnau on the 6th inst. He saw blood flowing from a wound on the complainant's forehead.

Cross-examined—Mahomet Japhet did not strike the complainant with his fist, but with a knife.

By the Court—The cable was probably fouled purposely by the defendants. The complainant was clearing his cable when assaulted.

Lam Fat, a sailor, corroborated.

By the Court—When Ahnau was knocked overboard the sloop picked him up. He swam to the side of the junk.

Liu Shui, boatman on board junk No. 306, corroborated. He saw the assault, which was supported.

By the Court—The other junks had not shifted berths, and did not hear the moorings.

At this stage Mr. Grist addressed the Court, arguing that should any penalty be inflicted it should be merely nominal, but he would ask his Worship to dismiss the defendants.

His Worship imposed a fine of 10 cents, with the alternative of three days imprisonment, as to Mahomet Japhet; and bound him over to the sum of \$25 to keep the peace for two months. The other defendant was discharged.

THE COUNTER CHARGE.

His Worship having disposed of the original case, then heard evidence in respect to the cross-suit brought against the complainant at the instance of Mahomet Japhet, the first defendant in the previous case.

Mr. Himes, defended and Mr. J. Grist prosecuted. The complainant said he was struck three times by the defendant who boarded his junk on the 6th inst. His orders were to keep all Chinese off the sailing junks. He had, at last, to pick up the defendant on the head and the blow knocked him else a never brand.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

As the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Pushing*, Capt. Gyles, was coming slowly up to her buoy this morning a sampan, in attempting to cross her bows, got into trouble and was spun round into the stern of the steamer, the force of the collision causing a young Chinaman in the bow of the sampan to fall overboard. She sank almost immediately and was drowned. The deceased was only 17 years of age. Her body has not yet been recovered.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the eighth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's Registered Office, 21 and 23, Queen's Road, on Wednesday, the 21st December, 1892:

The General Managers beg to lay before the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1892.

The total receipts for the twelve months, including \$440 transfer fees, amount to \$34,651.28. After paying interest and all running expenses and making provision for audit fees, there remains a net profit on the year's working of \$1,864.47. Such, together with \$2,455, \$3,032.91, and \$2,732.32 representing the net profits for 1890, 1891, and 1892 respectively, gives a sum of \$9,282.69 available for appropriation. The General Managers and Consulting Committee recommend that the amount now standing at the debit of suspense account, viz. \$8,324.24, be written entirely off the Company's books, and that a dividend of \$2.00 per share be paid to the shareholders, leaving a balance of \$75.10 to be carried forward to next account.

The Company has now two steel ropes, one of which is quite new, and three new cars. Another rope and two cars are to be kept in reserve.

The Permanent Way has been put in thorough repair and is now in better condition than it has been for the past two or three years. An amount of £40 has been recovered from the makers as a compensation for the loss of the electric strand which proved a failure, although the makers were in no way to blame, as the rope was according to order, but unsuited to the work for which it was required. This amount has been credited to Rolling Stock.

Arrangements have been made with A. S. Watson and Co., Limited, to erect a building adjoining the engine-house, a portion of which is to be leased to the Tramway Company so as to afford godown, waiting-room and other accommodation which is much needed. The General Managers trust that the new road from Plantation Road will be commenced shortly. A footpath has already been cut showing the proposed direction and gradient. This road will open up a direct and easy communication with Magazine Gap, and being sheltered from the afternoon sun and commanding a magnificent view will prove a great boon to the Colony and a source of increased earnings to the Company.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

It is with much regret that the General Managers have to record the death of the Hon. P. Ryrie. During the year Mr. Anderson has retired. Messrs. Orange and Fenwick have been invited to fill the vacancies thus caused. In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association the present members, Messrs. Ewens, Orange and Fenwick retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. R. Lyall, who also offers himself for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1892.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 12th December, 1892.
The Harbour policeman, who was charged with being implicated in the murder of boat-swain Canina some weeks ago, was tried at the Supreme Court (*Junta de Justitia Civil*) on Saturday last. The Attorney General prosecuted for the Crown, the prisoner being defended by our champion advocate, Mr. A. J. Basto. Nothing in the shape of reliable evidence against the accused was forthcoming and he was accordingly found not guilty and discharged from custody.

A German belonging to the gun-vessel *Dilly* was also supposed to be implicated in the murder; he was tried by a Naval Court Martial and acquitted. This man, however, is still kept in charge, and he will have to appear before the *Junta de Justitia Militar* at an early date. Mr. Basto has been retained for the defence, and as the prosecution broke down at the first trial for want of evidence, a similar result is expected from the military tribunal. But in any case the unfortunate *Dilly* remains either that poor Canina was brutally murdered by some body, or there is just a possibility that he may have committed suicide.

A number of the Government officials from Timor arrived here on Friday last *via* Hongkong. Most of them are in a miserable condition so far as health is concerned owing to the effects of the deadly fever which is so prevalent there. On the evening before they embarked on the *B. I.* and Australian Co.'s steamer *Epithoron*, the whole of the district around Dilly was in a state of mourning.

During the week ending 10th inst. the arrival of the *Epithoron* was a very sad event. During the three days of her stay in the harbour, the small steamer there were no fewer than ten shocks, and two of these were so powerful that it was impossible for people to stand upright, and they were thrown full length on the ground. The island of Camby, which is just opposite the town of Dilly, was seen to be cut in two, and it was further reported that in the island of Timor itself great gaps in the earth extended from the mountains right down to the sea shore. Most of the public buildings in Dilly were either a mass of ruins or seriously damaged, so that the people were quite enough to occupy his time in seeing to the rebuilding and refurnishing of the wrecked dwellings of his unfortunate flock. Is it possible that all these catastrophes were caused by an all-wise Providence as a protest against the Bishop's visit to Timor, or must they be looked upon only as a tragic wind up of his most unlucky leap year?

Amateur sportsmen are having a good time in the country around Macao and have been and are still bringing in fine bags of snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, etc. No tiger has been seen although the islands of Taipa and Colowan have both been assiduously tramped over by our daring hunters. Perhaps the most serious has 'made tracks' for some less dangerous and less frequented region of the Great Cathay continent. It has always surprised me that so few of our Hongkong sportsmen come to Macao in the winter season for shooting purposes. This place is surely much easier to get to in comfort than either Deep Bay, Castle Peak, or the Bogos, and it was once the sport of the British and more

varied than at either of these places. There are said to be lots of geese and ducks only a very short distance from here to the river at this season.

The sixth drawing of the Government lottery in aid of the House of Holy Mercy took place yesterday, and since Saturday tickets could only be obtained at a premium of from 20 to 30 per cent. It is reported that almost the whole of the tickets for the January drawing have already been disposed of, or are in the hands of brokers and agents, who, by the by, are making a decent livelihood out of this business.

Yesterday there was a tremendous north-easterly gale blowing here—so strong was it in fact that the passenger launches to Hongkong, the *Perseus* and *Wing-yuen*, were unable to leave the inner harbour. The steamer *Kwong-mo* went over once, and she must have had a good shaking up.

Macao, 12th December, 1892.

It is very seldom in Macao that we see the court-house crammed with spectators on the occasion of any trial, however important. There was a fairly large attendance at the murder trial on Saturday, but yesterday the place was simply crowded. The attraction was the cross libel actions between Mr. Jose da Silva, editor of the *Independente*, and Viscount Senon Fernan, and a prosecution for assault of the two sons of the noble Viscount, who manifestly attempted to horsewhip the *Independente* editor in July last on account of a meeting of mine that had appeared in his paper. Considerable excitement had been manifested in the probable result of these actions, and a good deal of more or less acrimonious discussion has been led up to by the respective friends of both parties. It was generally expected that the libel cases would come to nothing, and public opinion proved to be correct. Both parties disclaimed having any intention of indulging in libel or of giving offence, and stated their readiness to mutually withdraw any offensive expressions that were used in the controversy. But as the business of the day is the only one here in the most intelligent circles that Viscount Fernan's reputation was not improved by the disclosures in his action against Mr. da Silva.

In the assault case it was shown that the two sons of the Viscount, armed with horsewhips, waited for and waylaid the veteran Editor of the *Independente*, and struck him across the face and back, after inquiry if he wrote a certain communication which had been published in his paper and receiving an answer in the affirmative. Mr. da Silva defended himself vigorously with an ancient umbrella, which has been an heirloom in the da Silva family for generations, and after the venerable relic collapsed he wrested the whip from one of his assailants, who thereupon decamped as fast as their heels could carry them. Mr. Basto appeared for the Messrs. Fernandes and used his utmost skill and ingenuity to construct a good defence, but as one reliable witness saw the occurrence and the defendants admitted the assault, all the learned advocate could do was to extenuate to offence as much as possible. Mr. da Silva, who is a lawyer as well as a newspaper editor, conducted the prosecution, and plainly proved that the assault was premeditated as well as cowardly. The Chief Justice, Dr. Marques d'Oliveira, remarked that the accused had considerably lessened the heinousness of their offence by frankly confessing and expressing regret and as this was their first appearance in a court of justice for assault he was inclined to deal leniently with them, and the sentence of the Court would be thirty days imprisonment for the elder brother and ten days for the younger (a school-boy of 15 years), unless fines of \$30 and \$20 respectively, with costs, were paid. His lordship then addressed the defendants and admonished them in terms of great severity, dealing especially with their having taken the law into their own hands whilst their father the Viscount had actually instituted legal proceedings for libel against the Editor of the *Independente*, which was the proper course. The Chief Justice also strongly commented on the cowardly and malicious attempt to do bodily injury to an old man, and impressed on the brothers that but for certain considerations which came out in the course of the trial he would not have shown them such leniency; but he hoped that this would be a lesson to them, and that such an occurrence would never happen again. Of course the fine and costs were at once paid and the two young gentlemen gaily returned to the paternal mansion, no doubt congratulating themselves on having had such a narrow escape of spending their Christmas and New Year's days in a Government palace at the public expense.

On the first prize (\$3,000) of Sunday's Holy Mercy lottery goes to Canton; the second (\$1,000) remains in Macao, and the third (\$500) falls to the lot of a lucky Hongkong school-boy. Since writing yesterday I have been taken up by letters and bankers, and that numerous applications have already been received for the February drawing. This is no doubt an excellent business and the Holy City is reaping a very good harvest in these hard times.

THE RIOT AT ICHANG.

The Ichang correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes under date December 3d:

When I closed my last, we were still simmering. Since that we have had a report, and an actual collision between the mob and foreigners has occurred. It happened in this wise. I mentioned in one of my previous letters that the old General, the hero of last year's riot, was dead, and that his successor had been appointed. This gentleman arrived on the evening of the 2nd in the China Merchants' steamer *Kiang-ang*. The usual preparations at the landing were close to the Customs and had been made; and a good crowd of natives were gathered in along the front. During the day a strong force of soldiers held the bund and kept it fairly clear; but when about four o'clock the steamer actually began to sight a large crowd immediately assembled and began to hoot at the foreigners, shouting, "kill, kill!"

To avoid trouble the foreigners withdrew to the Customs compound, where the mob soon became bold enough to follow them and began to smash up the railings and offices, having previously demolished the landing stage outside and left it a mere wreck. They proceeded unmolested until one, a little more daring than the rest, aimed a blow at one of the Customs staff, but the assailant fell before his blow, for he found himself sprawling at that gentleman's feet knocked over the head by a foreigner's stick. Then some fun began, the Customs staff charged the rioters in the compound, who they saw meant business. Making their way through the mob, they shut the gate of the compound, enclosing nearly a hundred rioters, and on these they fell to work in glorious style. No longer hesitating, they began to smash the gates, and the rioters, being so badly beaten, were obliged to take to the foreigners' sticks. The leader, who attempted to fall on the foreigners with a huge beam, was at once secured, and as many of the others as possible had their heads cracked, as they rushed out of a side entrance with a foreigner on each side dealing out luscious blows as a parting salute. Thus the rioters were cleared and secured, and the ringleader, or one of them, nobbled.

Meanwhile Dr. Fiedarb, Lieut. Uscher, R.N.A., and Mr. Helmer, quartermaster of the gunboat, made the best of their way to the Consulate to assist the British Consul if necessary. The mob still howling and dangerous, it was thought necessary to land the blue-jackets and the gunner fired a rocket as a signal. Captain Ravenhill at once fell in his landing party and in five minutes was on the way to the Consulate; but the river has fallen so fast, and become so shallow over the sandbar, that their cutter went aground about half way in. The British sailors, however, know how to overcome such small difficulties as these, and placing his ammunition in a dry spot, in his cap, promptly jumped overboard and waded, waist belt deep, to the shore fifty yards distant, at the heels of the gallant commander, the ship's sampan assisting the short ones. Then out shot the beam of the electric light, for it was by this time getting dark, and with the assistance of its beneficent rays the blue-jackets steamed up the steep river bank over the ruins of the usual gangboard, and formed in the street.

But the mob had scented their fur and rushed away to a hiding place on the sands. Captain Ravenhill then marched his men to the Consulate, the rendezvous for all the foreigners except the Customs, who rally at their own premises, arriving in about fifteen minutes from the time the signal had been given, in spite of the difficulty of landing. By this time the city magistrate had put in an appearance at the Consulate, and the mob had broken up, so the gallant tars were not called on to use their weapons; although their appearance had by then done some of the work. The Chinese had by this time about 4,000, and the electric light searched but every little knot of persons that assembled along the front and dispersed them to the view of the police, with the effect that peace was restored and the men were withdrawn to their ship, having enjoyed fisherman's luck only.

Thus we have taken one step "forward" to the goal. Next time I suppose we may look for a little more letting of blood, for according to the oldest inhabitant, had the steamer not arrived earlier, and the rioters got to work before, there would have been still more fun, for they would have endeavoured to take out the daylight at mischief.

His, then, was the welcome accorded to the new General at Ichang, and to two foreign ladies, who, I hear, arrived by the same steamer to take up a permanent residence here. We now await future developments, but meantime the plucky fellows of the Customs staff here deserve high praise; first for their great forbearance before they actually started; secondly for preserving the property of their employers from week to week; and thirdly for the splendid way in which they broke heads when once they commenced business. Some of the Customs staff, however, also fought like lions, and their conduct deserves to be recorded. The captured leader has been handed over to the city authorities; he admits he is a student.

Mr. Everard, the British Consul, has acted throughout a very trying week in a vigorous manner and with the help of Captain

was not yet extinct. Since then we have had further indications of its renewed activity in the form of small discharges of fire and smoke which plainly show that a burst of flame and smoke may envelop us at any moment.

Fortune seems to have favoured the malcontents by placing in their hands an instrument which would work their designs. A certain foreigner recently contracted with a Chinaman to build him four tenement houses, and then departed the place. The Chinaman has fulfilled the contract, but unfortunately one of his workmen, at the last moment, partly despoiled a grave in search of earth for the finishing touch to the houses. The grave is still, the earth removed was not much, but was just sufficient to handle for a wily old woman who had watched the uprisings of the tenements with great solicitude and envy of soul. That grave contained the bones of her ancestor, no matter how remote, and had now been desecrated by the sordid soil used in the construction of a foreigner's house. Such an opportunity was not to be lost, so arming herself with a long pole, she paraded the streets, and announced to all her countrymen who would listen the outrage that had been perpetrated by foreign agents.

The British Consul ordered to the authorities against this stirring up of animosity, and the affair was investigated and found to be considerably exaggerated; as the old lady was found to be a native of the place, and was about a fortnight ago. Since then she appeared to have stayed at home until the 26th, when a repetition of gong and voice assembled a crowd of the natives, and they moved themselves by the way of the buildings, one being now inhabited by the Consul's constable. So diders were sent for and the mob dispersed. The Consul's representation were also sufficiently strong to get the city placarded the following day with rolls to the effect that as the foreigners were here by right, they should interfere with them should be arrested and punished. A view, among measure indeed this, for Chinese officials.

Accordingly, the next day the law-abiding citizens within the walls to show they believed these documents apocryphal, or how much they respected such proclamations if they were genuine, replied by mobbing Mr. Cockburn, the head of the Presbyterian Mission here, whose duty calls him to the city each day. First they started with stones and then, increasing in number they followed him out of the city gate and pelted him with mud and stones, then they threw into his own camp, and continued their brutal conduct right up through the grounds to the very door of his house, within twenty yards of the Consul's. This was on Sunday, the 27th.

The following day the old woman appeared with her gong again and paraded the streets with her old story, happily without any further mischief. It is generally believed now that the old dame is being run by a city syndicate who hope to get an extortionate price for the land, which she now offers to sell, and then "squeeze" her for the lion's share of the spoil.

On the 29th, the voices and gong of the chamber were heard to better purpose, and the clamour and exaggeration had been sufficiently increased, not only to gather a mob, but to five them to action. After the first assault on the houses by the mob, workmen were employed to put up a high and formidable fence, so as to enclose and protect the front verandah. The wallings and shadows of truth, the false images and fictional realities, conjured up by the hysterical lady were, however, sufficient to inspire the crowd with a patriotism that, laying hold of their souls, urged them to battle and threaten their Chinese countrymen, the workmen, and even the police, who were to disperse their labour, or pursue it at their peril. Needless to say the work was promptly stopped. The mob, having succeeded thus far, was sufficiently encouraged to go a step further and pull down that which had already been erected. No sooner suggested than done; and the pulling lay flat on the ground a minute later. By this time a red embroidered soldier or two arrived in the vicinity and the mob dispersed. These things are done as quickly as a flash in the pan and their domicile is woefully hard to anticipate; to-day here, to-morrow there, but in a larger detachment of soldiers are about that part of the place containing the foreigners' residences—where the settlement should be—and have, up to the time of my writing, been successful in keeping the peace. A small contingent patrol in the vicinity of the Consulate, and in sight of the buildings that are exciting the enmity of the populace.

Thus with the grave business as a standing menace to the peace, we steadily advance towards a repetition of the violent eruption of September, 1891; slumbering meanwhile. It does not need a She-lock Holmes to foresee what all this may portend. December will be the month for final exorcism, and plucked students will probably be as thick as autumn leaves in Valombona. These coming from outlying districts will represent possibly malicious, and certainly good for a shy at the foreigners before they depart the city. The sentiment of Ancestral Worship may be stirred to the depths, through the medium of this old woman; and they can depart, instantaneously, after the upheaval, as they leave the distance between themselves and the city of the dead *fungshui*.

Here is the grim figure of a ghost may fall to prevent the peace of the city from being disturbed, though her new Taoist is expected here in a day or so. It is sincerely to be hoped he is of the right calibre for there is certainly plenty of room for a good man. Meanwhile we discuss possibilities around the gates, in sight of a river fast receding to zero, and a snow-capped hill and mountain arraying themselves in winter garb.

Officers of a new trading company have just been opened in the old Consulate. These big bears the initials C.T.C. and are a hell of a mean. "Chungking Trading Company" and rumour has it that the steamer *Penang* is to be placed on the upper portion of the river, i.e., between Kankow and Ichang. That such an addition would be warmly welcomed by the foreign inhabitants of Ichang goes without saying.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINKIANG.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

7th December.

Abstracts from the *Peking Gazette* published in the N. C. Daily News of last Saturday speak of fifty thousand piculs of the tribute rice and the money that would have been spent in conveying it to Peking having been devoted by the Emperor to the relief of the destitute in the Chinkiang Prefecture. News of this grant was received here some time ago, and the district has been long over and the names of needy people enrolled. As there still remains a destitute population containing twenty-three villages where no enrollment has as yet been made, I have been told that probably three payments will be made during the winter, each time giving each grown person six hundred cash and each child three hundred cash. The tribute rice is to be sold and only the money brought here for distribution. The enrollment was easily made. Men were sent around to the villages and hamlets, and all who wished put

their names down. But some of those who put their names down wish now that they had not. For after the names were got in a second deputation was sent out to enquire into the actual condition of each and every one. Those who were not in actual need and yet had put their names down are now being "squeezed" unmercifully by the officials. One man, for instance, near the South Gate of the city was enrolled. On enquiry, he was found to be quite a little cross among his neighbours, having several shops in different villages. His neighbours were so incensed at his cupidly that they came to his house and broke up all his furniture for him. The magistrate then took him in hand and got \$100 out of him, and another \$100 is demanded; I hear, before they will let him off. The families that have been enrolled have the character *Chia*, written in red on the side of their door.

Your own correspondent and myself made a trip of a hundred or more into the country last week, and there was scarcely a village where every door was not adorned with the *Chia*. Our trip took us into the country back of the hills south of Chinkiang. In this section little or no rice could be raised except with the most favourable season, on account of the scarcity of water. Wheat is the staple crop. The country has never recovered from the ravages of the Taipings. Half-cultured villages, front one at every turn. What has become of the to-ming multitude that once inhabited them? We asked at one place why they did not tear down some of these old walls and use the fine brick to build new houses. "That would spoil the *fungshui* of the place," was the reply. To a foreigner's eye, it would be improved by having it *fungshui* spoiled.

This is a cruel and a paradox for a sportsman. About 15 miles from the South Gate we passed what might well be named Wild Goose Valley, for every winter the geese frequent this valley in the thousands. "Year before last," said a native, "the year before last, I was separated from the rest and wandered into this valley. There were geese to the right of me, geese to the left of me, geese in front of me, quacking and chattering. I was armed with an old musket such as the Chinese soldiers carry, and as I had on a long overcoat I suppose the geese took me for a Chinaman. At any rate they let me walk right among them. There was a flock of about 20 to my left about 15 yards off, and a flock of 30 or more about 25 yards to my right. Which should I shoot at? Would that I could get them both! Finally I chose the flock to the left, and hanged away. With a loud quack, both flocks flew away, not leaving me so much as a feather. But to return. Beyond this valley, we saw pheasants, ten together at one place. The second day we saw three deer, and killed one pheasant, a beautiful cock. That night we put up at a little village called Shih Ma Miao. It is named after a stone horse which is the guardian deity of the place.

The old innkeeper with whom we put up was full of kind recollections of Dr. White (the foreign doctor at this place), who he said frequently came out there shooting. And he told with great animation how on one occasion two wild boars jumped up in front of him, one rushing to the left and the other to the right, and yet Dr. White bagged them both. The old man assured us the hills around the village are full of boars, wolves, and wildcats. As we were tired out with our long walk we had neither the inclination nor the time to go into the hills to see if he was telling the truth about the animals being there, but simply took his word for it. However, that night the moaning howl of wolves at a very great distance roared from our sleep and made the cold chills creep up backs. The old man wanted to know if we did not want to get up and go after them. I had no gun (I have not carried it since that goose episode), and so of course could not go. Your own correspondent, who is a dead shot and brave as a lion, was appealed to. But, murmuring something about not having shot big enough for that sort of game, he crept further down under his blanket, and to all appearance was soon fast asleep.

The next morning on our way home we passed a man with a large yellow wild-cat slung over his shoulder. He told he had killed it in that neighbourhood a day or two before. The hills are covered with pine brush, and I doubt not harbour many a wolf and wild boar. The village of Shih Ma Miao is 30 miles west of Chinkiang on the Nanking road. Or perhaps it would be more definite to say it is on the Bungalow road, and about 12 miles beyond Wu Chou Shan. On the way we enquired of our wheelbarrow man about his family affairs. He said he had no wife, but had a good opportunity to get one now cheap, if he could but raise the money; that a friend was at the point of death (*yangshui* *shien tai*), and had offered to sell him his wife for a coffin; that they had no children, and that the woman herself was anxious for the sale; that the coffin would cost \$3, but he was afraid he could not raise the money. Think of the selfish heartlessness and dense ignorance of a dying man who would sell his wife for a coffin, and the condition too of a woman who, moved by fear of what the spirit of a dead husband might prove, or to assure herself of support, was willing to become another man's wife on any such conditions! Let me add though, in justice to the Chinese, that the wheelbarrow man said that such a transaction as this was considered very bad even by the poorest class of people.

Capital A. H. Ahing, one of our oldest, kindest, and most congenial residents, is now lying in a very critical condition with heart disease. His place would be hard to fill in our little community. Gunboats have been gradually withdrawn from us, and things seem just as quiet as if the river were filled with them.—N. C. Daily News.

TAKU.

(Shanghai Mercury Correspondent.)

TAKU, December 5th.

The other day the river was pretty full of floating ice, but now it would appear that the Peiho is quite clear again from that petty obstruction, it having been blown on to the river banks. The banks of the river have looked rather busy lately with the junk-men docking their boats and docks, made *ad hoc* for the winter, including the gallant crews of the packets of the Taku and Lighter Co., with one or two exceptions, which are still kept aloft, including the steamer *Kaitai*. Even the old Taku light-ship has been removed into the Peiho, as it is to be a new mast and bowsprit, put in during the winter, for next season. The iron buoys on the bar, of course, have been replaced by spars, for the ice to play with during the approaching cold time. The weather has been fine of late, but game has not been quite so plentiful yet, as might have been expected.

From the Railway I have heard nothing very stirring lately, so I presume things must be all right in that quarter. I understood a tender by a responsible Chinaman has been accepted by the Tag & Lighter Co., Ltd., to raise the spoken steamer *Gim* in the river, next spring. The conditions are very simple. It raised successfully, the Company will pay the contractor \$1,500; if not raised, not a single cent will be payable.

I have not been able to hear much about the changes wrought on the bar, during or after the late freshets in the Peiho, but I understand that some of the shipping frequenting Tientsin are

agitating for more buoys and leading marks on the bar. If they were left alone, they would have a hand-all all along over the bar to find their way in, which would be the finest thing in the world for some of them; but unfortunately for them this is impracticable, and the old bar safe plan—that the Taku Pilots will have to go out and find out the little shifts and changes on the bar for themselves—will have to be stuck to for some time to come yet. There is nothing like personal knowledge after all, but like everything else in this world, it has to be paid for, on the Peiho as well as on the grander Whangpoo; it is just a question of live and let live, and all concerned would fare better in abiding by it.

I have heard nothing more about the question of getting an ice-breaker for Taku; now that poor old Tong King-sing is dead and gone, I suppose the ice-breaker question for the Taku bar will sleep the slumber of the innocents for a considerable long time to come, and yet a good ice-breaker would and could keep the mouth of the Taku river and bar open all the year round, connecting with the railway station at Tongku, and let the export of the Keping coal go uninterrupted. A good ice-breaker could certainly undertake in these days of steam and telegraphs to keep the Tongku railway station in the Peiho open for steamers, communication with the outside world, or what is much the same—keeping and nearly the same thing, keep Peking and Shanghai in constant contact, an advantage not to be underestimated at all though we must admit that the Customs Mail Service, per courier, is a most praiseworthy enterprise. Chiao would be (especially if provided with a good ice-breaker), an excellent hour of refuge during the winter months for Taku, now with telegraphic communication, if we only had a suitable breakwater at our command.

The other day I was in Tientsin, but observed only two foreign gunboats at the Bund; the French *Lion* and the German *Liwa*, the latter seemed to have made herself quite at home, being housed in all over very nicely with planks. I believe this is the third or fourth season the *Liwa* has wintered at Tientsin, so she is becoming quite an old stager there. The *Liwa* has a fine band on board, and does not seem to mind much the prospect of being frozen in all the Peiho. The *Liwa* is a complete stranger on the coast, but I hear there are some very fine fellows on board of her. Last winter there were also the *Firebrand* and the *Onago Kan* in Tientsin; the *Palos* got as far as our place, but the *Piper*, which was also on her way to go to Tientsin, was too late to enter the Peiho, on account of ice.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 6th December, 1892.

There is hardly anything to add to my last notes except that some of the men on vessels frequenting this port are complaining a little about the water supply obtainable here; it is said to be so brackish for drinking purposes; it cannot be used for washing, because soap does not dissolve and froth in it, and it is reported to be even too brackish for much culinary business. I am not exactly aware what part of the Shanghai coast the water boats get their water supply for the ship-pling, but during rainy day weather the wells ashore are anything but commendable for their contents. The want of a constant good water supply is perhaps the only drawback of this otherwise excellent summer resort, "the Brighton of the North." This lovely pearl on the coast of Shantung, and yet this one fault could be so easily removed, so nicely adapted for the better, without running up such enormous expenses as were incurred for similar purposes in Hongkong, long before the Tientsin Waterworks started. There is for several months a fine little brook bringing down an abundance of fresh water from the hills, immediately to the south or back of Chefoo. During the rainy season the beach Brook becomes almost dangerous at this brook's mouth, for it has been known to have more than once carried people out to the briny ocean, and thus causing death to some of them, who were unacquainted with the art of swimming. This brook is known to run in what is locally known to foreigners as the "Washerwoman's Gully," but unfortunately it is running almost dry during several months of the hot season. In your correspondent's opinion, nothing else is required to secure a good and sound water supply, uninterrupted all the year round, than to embrace the springs of this brook at the very fountain head, and to lead them to properly constructed reservoirs of reasonable size, in the Settlement, whence a properly organized and duly regulated Waterworks service could make his beneficial influence felt. A good water supply for Chefoo is a matter of the utmost consequence, not only as regards the residents, but also the visitors, the shipping, and when the new fortifications will be finished, the future garrison of the neighbourhood. Perhaps our new Tantalus, Liu, will take this important matter in hand when he comes along next year, he having learned the great benefit of waterworks at his present station, Port Arthur, where he has had a good opportunity of gathering experience these many years. Before the present works were established in Port Arthur, during the fine drinking water from the mountains to the port, the soldiers, the coolies, and other natives were dying off like maggots by cholera in summer and typhoid fever during the winter, while now, with its fine water from the mountains, Port Arthur has become one of the healthiest places of the northern ports.

Our friends of the Peiyang Squadron have mostly left us again, but I fear they will find it rather colder where they went than where they left. I learned on trustworthy authority that it has been freezing pretty hard in Tientsin, in Tientsin, Tientsin, and Wei-hai-wei. The *Arcturion*, a lightship and her tender the *Daphne* have been moored snugly in our port for the winter, like a hen and her chicken. Our harbour is getting less lively now, with our summer visitors gone and the Tientsin steamer virtually at an end. We were left to hope that in future the Tientsin trade would be carried on all the year round, and of the idea that an ice-breaker for the Peiho was very favourably entertained at Tientsin and Peking and I dare say also at Tongku, Keping, Taku, and Shanghai. Here, of course, we would be delighted to see an ice-breaker at work on the Taku bar, on the supposition that the Peiho steamers during the winter would be calling here, either coming or going to the Peiho, or both ways. For the whole province of Chihli, the capital of course included, the mouth of the Peiho open all the whole winter season would be of incalculable benefit.

The little steamer *Kwang-chi* has been very profitably employed in running to the delta of the Yellow River during the summer. Recently she has been a kind of courier boat between here and Port Arthur. A few more shallow boats like her, but if possible of greater carrying capacity—could find splendid employment here, by being used as "feeders" to a greater line, running from here to other Treaty Ports; these "feeders" could collect here loads of cargoes from the numerous non-treaty ports of the northern gulf, to be transhipped here in bigger boats. There is some prospect of getting a few good roads here now. We want a passenger supply of good dining water, healthy brackish water, and steady communication with Tongku railway station.—Shanghai Mercury.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried Scott's Emulsion, in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grafton Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Talbot & Co.'s Station.)

To-day.

Barometer at 6 A.M.	30.15
Barometer at 1 P.M.	30.15
Barometer at 4 P.M.	30.15
Thermometer at 6 A.M.	61
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